

COMMUNICATION.

VIEW OF THE POPULATION OF MARYLAND. WITH THE EXPECTATION OF LIFE FOR SLAVES.

The statistical returns of the United States assume at the present time a higher importance as the elements of a population which, in connection with this race in general, appears destined to stamp the peculiar impress of its genius, its opinions, and government upon the future course of civilization.

It has been observed that a just appreciation of statistics guides, even unconsciously in many cases, to correct principles of action on the subjects to which they relate. Records of trades and professions, of agricultural and manufactured products, of education and emigration, of mortality, crime, and pauperism, will thus be found to comprehend the most valuable elements of information, whether national, commercial, scientific, or moral. It is to be regretted that the American census in its earlier periods had not been more full and explicit, particularly in the registry of deaths, which would have doubled the efficiency of the census of population. The new returns of 1850 might thus have been rendered more satisfactory by comparison with previous returns. The question whether the standard of life was augmenting or deteriorating would be determined, and the progress of society more definitely chronicled. A groundwork of observation has, however, now been laid, and we and those who come after us may reap its benefits, and be more securely guided in the social and internal improvements which are progressively demanded.

In viewing the population of a particular State in relation to affluence, the extent to which the powers of accumulation have been strictly confined, and in the aggregate of its wealth. We commence with Maryland, from its central position and proximity to the seat of government.

The whole amount of "real and personal estate" returned by Maryland in 1850, was \$207,257,522, or upwards of two hundred millions of dollars. If we now divide this large sum by the contemporary number of "families," including white and free colored, enumerated in the State, which is 87,384, a general average will be found of \$2,372, or nearly two thousand and three hundred dollars for each family. This result will be regarded as an exponent, so far as relates to fixed capital, of the abundance of means for commanding the comforts and conveniences of life.

With respect to the "value of annual products," the returns, though not fully complete, will yet go of important assistance in ascertaining a relative index, above which lies the true value. A calculation too long to be here inserted of enumerated agricultural products at average prices, and of manufactures above cost of the raw material, as returned by the census marshals, gives for the annual income in round numbers, thirty-three millions of dollars. This amount will be understood to refer to articles of direct production only, without including the profits from an extensive commerce, (where the revenue from customs during the past year was upwards of \$800,000,) from internal trade, from lines of public conveyance, or other miscellaneous sources.

Recurring now from production to accumulation, from the gross to the net income of the State, many causes, in the peculiar nature of the case, make it impossible to ascertain precisely its value. There is room also for wide variation in this particular; but, for an approximation, we will assume that the net income of the State, after working charges for the State at large, average with the legal interest of money at six per cent. The returned capital in the State, improved at this rate, yields a clear rental, or net income above expenses, of between twelve and thirteen millions of dollars for investment, derived from the numerous productive industries, from agriculture, from mines and fisheries, from the garden, the field, and the forest.

The continuance of this progressive accumulation through a series of years will be contemplated with satisfaction, for it records efficient means in operation for advancement to any assignable degree of wealth. Had any of the early settlers at St. Mary in 1634, after viewing the wilderness with its majestic and primeval forests which darkened the waters of the Chesapeake, or during the years of civil discord which unhappily followed, projected the accumulation of the present day, and the changes now witnessed under the reign of peace and the law of liberty, it could then have deemed but a wild speculation. Perhaps equally so at the present time would be the prediction of the greater change which a hundred years to come, or even the close of the nineteenth century, will present, and the changes which will be the result of tranquility and the blessings of Providence, all the elements of improvement are strongly and incessantly tending.

With respect to "professions, occupations, and trades" in Maryland, the census returns, enumerated under this title is 131,910. Statistics have observed that aggregates of this nature do not materially differ from the census of males above twenty years of age, since comparatively few persons under twenty have engaged in fixed and distinct occupations. In applying this test to the present returns, the proportion of males engaged in agriculture is found to be 124,070. This indeed is somewhat less than the former number; but if from the former we deduct the probable number of minors engaged in occupations, including such portion of the 3,256 "clerks" as are under twenty, the correspondence will become sufficiently exact. So that the census returns of the present day, in detail to exist, the proportions will be found in the main substantially correct.

In the class of "mariners," or seamen, we observe the marshals have returned the names of 8,747. But by far the most numerous class is that of "farmers," "planters," "gardeners," and "foresters," comprising an aggregate of 27,211 persons. If with these we include the great mass of slaves residing in the farming sections of the State, with a portion of the "laborers," estimated at one-tenth of their number, and of country "inn-keepers," and others, who are also cultivators of the soil, we obtain a total of fifty thousand male adults engaged in agricultural pursuits. The same result is otherwise indicated in the large exportations of tobacco, grain, and flour, for which the port of Baltimore has long been celebrated. The schedule of the "place of nativity" exhibits a remarkably complete record of the different nations of the earth; and they likewise point to a reunion or blending together of its different families, comprising in large proportion those of Teutonic and Celtic origin. A brief abstract is subjoined, as follows:

Residing in Maryland.

Born in Maryland.....	400,594
Other parts of the United States.....	35,322
Total born in the United States.....	435,916
Born in Germany.....	26,936
Ireland.....	19,557
England.....	15,557
France.....	5,077
Twenty-six other countries.....	3,283
Total of foreign birth.....	53,759
Slaves not before included.....	90,269

Total population of Maryland.....383,635

We have thus a miniature representation of the various elements of population that are individually co-operating for the general progress of the State. From the most extended schedules of the census it is ascertained that seventy per cent. of those of foreign birth dwell in towns, and form an integral part of the working classes, the mechanics and artisans of Baltimore, and other principal centers of population. Newly-arrived and industrious immigrants, especially mechanics, would thus appear to have generally found employment more readily or more profitably in the city than in the country at large.

This view is corroborated by the statistics of "wages." In 3,768 manufactories, or "industrial establishments," the returns furnish the average wages of male operatives, which for the whole State is \$24.07 per month; in the like average for female operatives is \$9.30. But in the farming localities the combined returns from the twenty counties of the State give the "average monthly wages to a farm hand, with board," at \$7.86; the day wages of a common laborer, without board, being \$1.25 per day, 69 cents; and of a carpenter, without board, \$1.25 per day. Contrasted with these rates, which, owing to the institution of slavery and other causes, are less than in many other agricultural regions of the United States, the wages of agricultural labor in France and Belgium will be found extremely low, averaging from one to five dollars per month only; and in Germany the current price of day laborers upon farms is but fourteen cents per day, without board.

This connection let it also be remarked that the implied relations of capital to labor in the several States of the Union will be found not the least interesting feature of the recent census, and are worthy of the attention of every citizen. Through these relations, indeed, the general wealth is steadily augmenting, and the success in business of each individual re-enforces the public prosperity in a harmony of interests.

From a very early period it has been the policy of this State to invite immigration. Without recurring to previous returns, the number of immigrants registered at the port of Baltimore during the ten years prior to September 30, 1850, was 18,092. Of these, 18,092 were transients for other localities, a large share may be presumed to have settled within the limits of the State. Directing attention to the 53,759 foreign residents before mentioned,

ed, it would appear from the estimate of a very intelligent emigrant agent of the British Government that the capital brought directly into the State by this immigration has been from one and a half to two millions of pounds sterling.

But there is another mode by which immigration augments the wealth of the State, which may here claim a passing notice. It is well known that, in the order and course of nature, persons in either extremity of life, the young and the aged, are a charge upon society. In capable of productive labor, their support is at the cost of the labor of others, or the savings of former industry. In European hospitals the cost of rearing each infant from birth to the age of twelve or fifteen is given at nearly \$250. And, taking this low estimate for a general example, every four thousand adult immigrants who arrive on our shores may be said to have saved a million of dollars from the maintenance of infancy and childhood. As the great mass of immigrants are known to be in middle life, adapted to productive labor, the indirect gain from the enumerated 53,759 foreign residents attains a proportionally large amount, yet requiring various deductions to be made.

It is foreign to our purpose to examine further the economical relations of immigration to our country, which are of great interest. And, in passing, the conviction derived from statistics may be expressed; that, besides pecuniary advantage and prosperity, the immigrant from the most favored lands of the Old World, the "Emigrant Isle," may here locate his fortunes, assured not only of freedom, but of health, of a salubrious climate, and a sun in the heavens genial and unclouded.

Let us next recur to a summary of the "dead and burials," and the "deaths," and the "burials," distinguishing the several classes of population as follows:

Whites. Free col'd. Slaves.			
Dead and burials.....	195	36	23
Infants.....	195	36	23
Infants.....	477	52	24
Idiotic.....	268	53	72
Total.....	1,133	213	162

These figures seem to indicate very clearly the extent of demand for medical attention, and medical assistance, and it is consolatory to realize the amount of service which the well-directed efforts of a single individual can accomplish in a benevolent cause, as illustrated in the recent action of the Maryland Legislature. But the returns themselves are not sufficiently explicit to permit of any general conclusions upon the philosophy of these peculiar forms of disease, although they are much more particular than any heretofore derived. We give place to the results, however, the more willingly since they relate to classes of unfortunate persons, the misery of whose condition in many respects is almost beyond description, and who are so successfully alleviated, and the asylums for whose systematic treatment are constantly increasing, and rank among the brightest ornaments of modern benevolence.

Passing over various other statistics of interest, the details of which will be found in the official report upon the census of Maryland submitted for the action of Congress, let us for a moment glance at the analogy of the vital statistics to the indications afforded by the physical features of the State.

Like other Atlantic States south of the Hudson, the surface of Maryland presents a three-fold aspect. First, the low lands bordering upon the ocean, and penetrating far inland by the Chesapeake, which divides it into two named "the Eastern Shore," and in part "the Western Shore;" secondly, the hilly and undulating tract beyond, in which are the springs and fountains of rivers; and, thirdly, the mountainous region crossed by parallel ridges of the Appalachian chain, in the western part of the State.

The eastern shore of Maryland and a portion of the western is described as a low, sandy plain, much intersected by creeks, and occasionally stagnant water; and the inhabitants, as in other parts of the State, are subject at times subject in autumn to great and intermittent fevers, which, however, readily yield to medical treatment. But with this apparent exception, which would not probably appear in analyzing the actual mortality, the remainder of the State, comprising all the undulating and mountainous portions, is generally healthy, and the climate is highly salubrious and agreeable. The brief notes appended to the schedules by the census marshals convey to the mind images of diversified and often picturesque scenery, in associations of physical comfort and longevity of the inhabitants. Indeed, lying south of the parallel of forty degrees of latitude, Maryland enjoys an intermediate position between the wintry severity of the northern and the tropical heats of the southern regions into which the Atlantic States have been divided with respect to climate.

And generally to all statistics, therefore, many natural indications rendered it probable that the probable standard of life would prevail in this State. In the appendix to the report before mentioned, by direct comparison of the expectations of life with those of European countries, this is demonstrated on statistical grounds to be the fact. For a moment full of the laws of life for the white population, we beg leave to refer the reader to that report. While attributing a higher importance to statistics of population, since it is the chief element of national power, yet we estimate of great value those investigations which result in the detection of the causes which abridge life and infirmity, and which, if remedied, will extend and thus add to national wealth and individual happiness.

Let us now recur to the life tables of the slave population of Maryland, which have been completed subsequent to the printing of the quarto report. We have found this a comparatively unexplored field, and, presenting a table being the first of its kind in this country prepared from sufficient data.

As will presently be seen, these results likewise point to a very favorable standard of life, which appears the more reasonable since most of the slaves are located in the healthy sections of the State, and are engaged in regular employments. The African race, in daily contact with the highest civilization of the superior race, has undoubtedly made great progress during a century past. The colored emigrant returning to Africa finds himself immeasurably superior to the native inhabitants of the continent, and of his ancestors. This advance will appear in the striking and important when the historical fact is considered that progress in civilization has always been slow, the inertia of the mass being overcome only by gradual and long-continued efforts. And we do not but that to the severe trials of the negro in America the philosophers of future ages will refer, as the basis of a new and improved system of human life.

The analysis of the Maryland returns has been conducted through the medium of life-tables, as the most eligible mode of avoiding the errors to which hasty and irregular researches on this subject are extremely liable. Mr. Farr (whose able investigations in the reports of the English Registrar are well known) has expressed the very just observation: "The applications and uses of national life-tables are almost innumerable. Without an intimate knowledge of their properties it is impossible to determine the laws of population, or to reason upon such matters without falling into great errors, of which, if it were not invidious, too many instances might be cited from current works on population and public health." Besides Mr. Farr's researches, the true method of investigating vital statistics has for more than two centuries been perfecting by the successive labors of Halley, De Moivre, Price, Gompertz, and other eminent statisticians. The strict analysis of the proper data is found to be long and complicated; but the most important results when obtained are simple and easily understood, even by those who have not previously given attention to life calculations.

Of the several forms of life-tables no one is more simple or more interesting to society than the *expectations of life*; and with an epitome of those deduced from the Maryland returns we shall close the present article. By expectation of life is understood the mean future life-time which a given person may be expected to live, on an average, after a given present age. In other words, it is the average of the accurate statistical estimate of the future length of life.

Let the inquiry now be made, how long a person aged twenty may be expected to live. In reply, if the person be such as the generality of the white inhabitants of Maryland, his average future length of life will be, by the annexed table, 42.10 years, or a small fraction over 42 years longer. But a slave aged twenty may be expected to live forty years and a fraction longer if a male, and forty years and a somewhat larger fraction of a year if a female.

At the age of fifty, the expectation of life for white males and females collectively is twenty-two years and upwards; which is very nearly an arithmetical mean between the values for male and female slaves at that age. The fact will be observed, no doubt with interest, that throughout the life of all the ages females have a greater expectation of life than males.

On arriving at the age of eighty, the expected future life-time has decreased to a little more than seven years longer for white persons, and to upwards of six and seven years respectively for the slave population, as follows:

imals of a year.

Precise age.	White persons.	Male slaves.	Female slaves.	Precise age.	White persons.	Male slaves.	Female slaves.
0	44.6	40.3	41.3	50	22.4	21.5	23.5
5	52.6	48.5	48.1	55	19.2	18.2	20.3
10	49.8	46.4	46.1	60	16.0	14.8	17.2
15	46.2	43.1	43.3	65	13.9	12.2	14.4

The exhibition of the comparative length of life with the free white population and the slave affords elements for many moral considerations. In some future article the comparison will be extended to the free colored population.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1852.

The Democratic Nomination for the Presidency, albeit very different from what was expected, has excited neither any great surprise nor much sensation. It has already ceased to be discussed in these parts, or yielded to the greater interest which is excited by the approaching *Whig National Convention* for the selection of a candidate for the same office. Little else of a public nature will now be thought of, indeed, until after the results of that Convention shall have been ascertained and recorded.

Taking into account the spectators as well as the actors in the great drama, the Whig gathering at Baltimore next week will probably exceed in numbers any Convention of Delegates ever before assembled in the United States for any political purpose. Already there are probably in this city, arrived from the South and the West, on their way to Baltimore, several hundreds of Delegates; gentlemen of high character, generally in the prime and vigor of life, animated by patriotic impulses, and trusting to discharge their consultative duties in a manner to redound to the welfare of their country, and consequently to their own honor.

May a National Conservative spirit preside over all their deliberations, and, assisted by moderation, mutual forbearance, and concession if necessary, aid them to conclusions at which the universal Whig party may in the end have reason to rejoice.

THE WHIGS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

A Convention of Delegates, representing the Whigs of the State of SOUTH CAROLINA, assembled on Thursday evening at Charleston, in pursuance of a call made two or three weeks ago by the Whigs of that Congressional district, and appointed a Delegation, consisting of the following gentlemen, to represent the State in the approaching Whig National Convention:

HON. WADSWORTH THOMPSON and DR. SAMUEL H. DICKSON, for the State at large, with Messrs. WILLIAM GREGG and TRISTAN TUPPER as alternates; and for the Congressional districts WM. WHALEY, GEORGE W. BROWN, H. H. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM PATTER, R. K. PAYNE, THOMAS J. KERR, and GEORGE S. BRYAN.

The Delegates were not instructed to support any particular candidate for the Presidency, but are understood to favor the claims of Mr. FILLMORE as their first choice, of Mr. WEBSTER as their second choice.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted, of which we have the substance, as follows:

The preamble sets forth the many sacrifices made by the Whigs of South Carolina in their devotion to the Union, and asserts their readiness to stand upon the compromise, and to maintain it as essential to the harmony and the existence of the Whig party, as well as to the integrity of the Union.

The first resolution declares that the Whigs of South Carolina will give a cordial and hearty support to any Whig candidate (and none other) who explicitly avows his acceptance of the compromise as a finality.

The second resolution approves and endorses the course of the present Administration, and eulogizes Mr. FILLMORE.

And the third resolution expresses great admiration of the talents of Mr. WEBSTER, &c.

The Convention is represented to have been fully attended, and its proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic.

WEBSTER MEETING AT BOSTON.—There was an enthusiastic meeting of gentlemen friendly to the nomination of DANIEL WEBSTER for President, at Cohasset Hall, in Boston, on Wednesday evening. The room was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the best spirit prevailed. The meeting was organized by the choice of JOHN P. HEALY, Esq., as chairman, and Messrs. J. P. Wheelock, Samuel C. Cobb, and John Clark as secretaries. A committee of seventeen was appointed to select the names of a delegation from Boston, to consist of one thousand persons, to attend the Whig Convention in Baltimore next week.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Democratic State Convention of New Hampshire met at Concord on Thursday, and unanimously nominated DR. NOAH MARTIN for re-election to the office of Governor of that State.

A series of resolutions was then presented and adopted, the first of which congratulated the Democracy of New Hampshire and elsewhere on the recent victory at Baltimore; the second avers that the Democracy of New Hampshire have no new platform to construct, but rely on their past character and fidelity to principles as a pledge of their future course; the third endorses the Baltimore Platform; and the fifth and sixth congratulate the whole Democracy on the character of the Baltimore nominations.

The nomination of Gen. PIERCE (says the Boston Journal) has put into circulation some erroneous statements in regard to the birthplace of some of our first men. As we have also fallen into an error in relation to this matter, we have taken some pains to ascertain the following facts: Gen. LEWIS CARB was born in the town of Exeter, New Hampshire. DANIEL WEBSTER was born in the town now called Franklin, formerly Salisbury, in Merrimack county, New Hampshire. D. S. DICKINSON, of New York, was born in Merrimack county, as well as JOHN A. DIX. Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE is a native of Hillsboro', Hillsboro' county, and is a lineal descendant of the family of Percys and the Duke of Northumberland, the title being now extinct. Judge STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, was also born in New Hampshire, but shortly after his birth his father removed to Vermont, where, as is well known, the representative of "Young America" learned a cabinetmaker's trade. New Hampshire is a great State to emigrate from; it will be a great State to live in when a more liberal policy is adopted in the administration of its affairs.

Gen. PIERCE arrived at Bellevue house, Newport, Rhode Island, on Tuesday last.

IMPORTANT FROM CAYENNE.—Advices from Cayenne to the 6th ultimo report a fight at sea between three ships which lasted six hours. This is reported to have been witnessed by a fisherman who was going out from Ammapo, on the 22d of April. He first saw a large vessel sailing close in shore, when two other ships approached her with great rapidity, and commenced firing on her, which was returned. The battle lasted from mid-day until sunset, when the ship first seen surrendered to the others. The interpretation given to this is, that they were French ships transporting political exiles to Cayenne, and that a rebellion on the ships.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.—A great temperance demonstration in favor of the Maine Liquor Law was made at Concord (N. H.) on Thursday. A procession was formed at the depot, of nearly a mile in length, at the head of which was borne a monster petition signed by seventy thousand persons, of whom twenty-three thousand are legal voters. Addresses were made by distinguished friends of temperance, and the town was crowded by delegations from the neighboring towns.

PREPARATION AT BALTIMORE FOR THE WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION.

From the Baltimore American of yesterday we learn that the Maryland Whig State Committee, on whom has devolved the duty of making arrangements for the meeting in Baltimore on Wednesday next of the WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION, have entered upon the task with a zeal and earnestness that is due from the Whigs of Baltimore to the Whigs of the Union. The Committee, having matured their plans, have confided their execution to a sub-committee, who are actively engaged in their perfection.

The Meeting of the Convention will be held in the Hall of the Maryland Institute, that being the only building in the city of sufficient capacity to accommodate the Delegates and leave space for the admission of the thousands who will wish to witness the proceedings of the Convention; but in preparing it for the purpose the Committee will avail themselves of the experience of their Democratic friends, and avoid some of the inconveniences which attended the progress of their Convention. The delegates to the Convention will be placed upon a platform, (sufficiently high to enable them to be seen from all parts of the main floor,) which will be erected in the centre of the room, but not extending quite clear across the Hall, so as to leave an aisle by which spectators can obtain access to both ends of the room. Private passages to the platform will be provided, and seats on it will be afforded for the abundant accommodation of all who may be entitled to them. Both the platform and the floor will be covered with carpet or matting, so as to obviate the noise which necessarily arises from a large number of persons moving to and fro. The Hall will be suitably and elegantly decorated, and in all the minor arrangements which may suggest themselves as the preparations progress every endeavor will be made to secure a consistency which will tend to the accommodation of all who, either as delegates or spectators, may attend the Convention.

The intention is (says the American) that the Convention will attract to the city a much larger concourse of persons than attended the Convention of the past week. New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio have already intimated their intention of being represented by thousands, and it is probable that other States will join in the awakening enthusiasm which bids fair to greet the Whig nominations of 1852 with the same popular demonstrations that followed those of 1840 and '44. Proper arrangements, we feel warranted in saying, will be made for the reception and cordial welcome of all; and BALTIMORE will not be backward in exhibiting toward her guests from all quarters of the Union that free, open, and hearty hospitality which she claims as her distinctive characteristic. For all who will come her citizens will have a friendly greeting, and to all will they extend every courtesy and attention which may render their stay pleasant and give birth to kindly remembrances hereafter.

A State Convention, representing the Whigs of GEORGIA, assembled at Millidgeville on Tuesday last, and appointed Delegates to the Whig National Convention. The Delegates were instructed to support Mr. FILLMORE for President, and to require the endorsement of the compromise measures by the Convention before proceeding to make a nomination.

THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

There is surely much force in the following remarks of the New York Commercial on the circumstances attending the nomination by the late Democratic Convention of its candidate for the Presidency:

"In canvassing this first party movement in the campaign, it would be unwise to overlook another fact. Each of the rejected candidates—Cass, Buchanan, Marcy, Butler, Houston, Lane, and Dickinson—wrote a formal reply for publication to Mr. Scott, committing themselves fully and unequivocally to the finality of the compromise. Yet even this did not save them from an ignominious rejection. Mr. Pierce wrote no such letter, and the Convention called him from his comparative obscurity, and by a unanimous vote offered him the nomination. Yet this same Convention have passed resolutions expressing full approval of those measures. This is a deep scheme. When the South demands evidence that the Democratic candidate is sound upon that point, these resolutions will be produced. When the North complains in the opposite direction, they will be reminded that the Convention marked with its disapproval every man who had pledged himself by the Scott correspondence to veto any legislation that would disturb the compromise. So that the 'platform' is swung upon a central pivot, equipped by the candidate on one side and the resolutions on the other, and can be made to incline either way as the necessity of the case may require. It of course is not our business to inquire whether Mr. Scott, at his own hook or at the instigation of others, laid a snare for the candidates, with the understanding that their letters in reply should be made the instruments of their political death; and whether by pre-concert Mr. Pierce avoided the trap. We can only deal with the facts that the Convention rejected every candidate who had committed himself by a pledge, and took up one that had not.

"This is the second instance in which, within a very short time, the National Democratic Convention has refused to confer the Presidential nomination upon any of the leading men of the party, and given it, by a strong vote, to some one almost unknown to the country. This is certainly neither flattering nor encouraging to those who have long and often stood in the front of the battle, and whose names were eagerly used as a rallying cry when the party needed such a stimulus in the conflict. It looks like a disposition on the part of Democracy to use its best men, but never to reward them. This matter, however, is beyond our province. If the great men of the Democratic party are content to be set aside for small men whenever there is an important nomination to bestow, we can but wonder at their meekness."

THE JENNINGS' ESTATE.—Several persons in different parts of the United States have for some time past entertained hopes of participating in the division of this estate, which has long been waiting for heirs to claim it, and have gone to considerable expense in many instances to set forth their claims. The *Chronicle*, published at Chelmsford, in the county of Essex, England, has the following paragraph relative to the matter, from which it seems probable that the proceeds of this immense property will remain in the hands of John Bull, and not as it was fondly anticipated, find their way into this country:

"This long-anticipated case has, we learn, been this week settled by the Court of Chancery. The property connected with the estate lies, we believe, principally in the county of Suffolk, and at one period was estimated at £7,000,000, but only one half of that amount has been divided in the late decision. Two claimants reside in this town, and are scattered about in this district is a journeyman printer named Langham, in the employ of Mr. Howard, of Maldon. By the recent decision we understand that the property is divided into seven portions, and that Langham's share will be £500,000."

A tabular statement, in the *Chronicle* (S. C.) papers, of the annual mortality in that city, gives some interesting statistics tending to show that as a general thing there are more instantaneous deaths at an advanced age among the blacks than the whites. The total number of deaths in Charleston for the year ending May, 1852, was 922, of which 583 were blacks and 339 whites. Of the blacks, ten were upwards of one hundred years of age at the time of death, and ten were between ninety and one hundred; of the whites, none were over one hundred, only three were over ninety; of the total death, only fifty-five, viz. less than one-sixteenth, died of consumption.

The Medical Examiner for June contains tables of the mortality of PHILADELPHIA for the first quarter of the present year. The total number of deaths from all causes amounted to 2,785, an average of 304 deaths per day for the quarter, or, compared with the population, one in every 181. Of this number only 2,438 are from recognizable diseases. Fourteen per cent. of the deaths was from consumption, eleven per cent. from small-pox. One-fifth of the whole number of deaths occurred before the termination of the first year of life.

JUDICIAL ELECTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Whig of yesterday gives, with one exception, the complete result of the late elections in Virginia for Judicial Officers, as follows:

In the 1st Sections Judge Wm. Daniel is elected; in the 2d, Judge Moore; in the 3d, Judge Samuels; in the 4th, Judge Allen; in the 5th, Judge Lee and W. A. Harrison were the candidates—the result not known.

The Judges chosen for the twenty-one circuits into which the State is divided are:

Judge Baker re-elected.	John Kanney.
Judge Nash re-elected.	Judge Parker re-elected.
Judge Leigh re-elected.	Judge Johnston re-elected.
Judge Taliaferro re-elected.	Edward B. Bayly.
Ed. P. Pitts.	A. S. Fulton.
Judge Clifton re-elected.	Geo. W. Hopkins.
Jac. A. Meredith.	Geo. W. Summers.
Judge Letcher re-elected.	Matthew Edmiston.
Judge Tyler re-elected.	Geo. W. Thompson.
Judge Thompson re-elected.	G. D. Camden.

FREE-SOIL MOVEMENT.—Great alarm has spread through the Free-Soil and Abolition camp in consequence of the desertion of the New York squadron of Barnburners, who have gone over, bag and baggage, to the regular Democratic host. Yesterday published the manifesto of the New York Evening Post, on abandoning its late associates, the Black Hussars. It appears that on the same day—remarkable coincidence!—just such a document issued from the office of the Albany Atlas, the central organ of the Barnburners. That immaculate concern too has discovered that there is no principle in sticking to a party that is always in the minority, and without offices to bestow upon its favorites; so strong is the savor of the fishpots! The Atlas takes care not to allude to the new platform, which would be very awkward.

It is not surprising that the Free-Soilers of Massachusetts should be frightened at this sudden and unceremonious defection. They have called an extraordinary Convention, to be held at Worcester on the 6th of July, to consider what is to be done in consequence of this "alarming reactionary movement," as they are pleased to call it. What will strike the public as exceedingly comical is, that they are willing, at the same time, to help on this reactionary movement themselves; for the Commonwealth, in the very act of assuming the dignity of the "organ," declares that the Free-Soil party are ready to make another coalition with the Democrats—the very party whose reactionary jaws have swallowed up their former Barnburners in New York.—*Boston Courier.*

The Whigs of PHILADELPHIA expect to be present in large numbers at the Whig National Convention. On Thursday evening last such of them as contemplate visiting Baltimore held an adjourned meeting, and ordered one thousand satin badges to be procured bearing the inscription "Pennsylvania Delegation." They are to be accompanied by a full band of music, and will leave Philadelphia on Tuesday afternoon.

AUTOMATON CLERK.—T. B. STOUT and J. F. MORRILL, two ingenious mechanics of Keyport, New Jersey, obtained a patent last October for a machine for taking and recording the yeas and nays of deliberative assemblies. This machine possesses extraordinary simplicity of construction, and yet it performs with the most admirable promptitude and certainty, and in an incredibly short space of time, the several operations of taking the vote of any assembly, however large, dividing the vote so as to indicate whether the yeas or nays have the majority, and counting the number on each side, and finally recording each vote, whether yeas or nays, in a book, or on a sheet of paper kept for the purpose.

Two wires extend from the machine to each voter's desk, each of which is provided with a knob like a bell pull, one wire corresponding to the yeas and the other to the nays vote. By pulling one or the other of these knobs the vote will be given, counted, and recorded as above mentioned; and the construction of the apparatus is such that the whole number of voters may pull their respective knobs, simultaneously if they choose, each voting in the negative or affirmative as he pleases, and each vote will be duly counted and recorded in its appropriate place. The whole time consumed in taking and recording the yeas and nays of such a body as the House of Representatives would not exceed a minute, and no member in voting would have to stir from his seat or do any thing but pull the proper knob.

The mechanism is so simple and strong that it would not be liable to get out of order, and would not wear out in a generation. A model of this ingenious contrivance can be seen at the bookstore of Mr. Gray, on 7th street, opposite Old Fellows' Hall.

THE RIGHT OF WAY ACROSS THE ISTHMUS.

The application of A. G. STOO, of New Orleans, for the right of way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which has just passed both Houses of the Congress of Mexico, asks an exclusive right of way across the Isthmus for forty years, with the grant of a league of land on either side of the road. He binds himself in one year to build a plank-road across the Isthmus, and, as soon as travel will justify it, a railroad. Mexico is to receive, for forty years, two-fifths of the receipts of the route, and at the expiration of that time the road is to revert to Mexico, which is to pay the grantee and his heirs two-fifths of the receipts of the road for forty years. The other features of the grant, in relation to transit duties, &c., are similar to those in the Garay grant. Both parties to the grant are to be represented in the management of the company.

THE ROXBURY STONE FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The committee of the Roxbury City Council, to whom was referred the subject of contributing to the erection of the National Monument to perpetuate and honor the name and memory of WASHINGTON, have reported favorably on procuring a stone of suitable dimensions, with an appropriate inscription, to be transmitted by the Mayor to the Managers of the Monument Association in behalf of the city of Roxbury. The *Transcript* says the report was accepted in concurrence, and a joint special committee appointed to execute the duty, with instructions that the following words be inscribed upon the stone:

"City of Roxbury, Massachusetts.
The birthplace of General JOHN WARRER."

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